### SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1921.

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### THE WIFE OF CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL: LADY BYNG.

The announcement that General Lord Byng, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., will succeed the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada, was made on Saturday, June 4. The appointment will give the greatest satisfaction in Canada, as Lord Byng commanded the Canadian Corps in France after his return from Gallipoli. He was beloved by all ranks, and shared the merit of the Canadian achievements at Courcelette and Thiepval, and in the storming of Vimy Ridge in 1917. He subsequently succeeded Lord Allenby in command of the Third Army, and was

responsible for its tactical success at Cambrai. His army held the line north of the Somme in March 1918, and he participated in the big successes of the summer, which ended in the Armistice. In August 1919, Sir Julian Byng resigned his commission and became Chairman of the United Services Fund. He was created G.C.B. and raised to the Peerage as Baron Byng of Vimy and Thorpe-le-Soken, receiving the thanks of Parliament and a grant of \$30,000. Lord Byng married in 1902 Marie Evelyn, only child of the Hon. Sir Richard Charles Moreton, K.C.V.O. He is the seventh son of the second Earl of Strafford.

FROM THE PORTRAIT BY T. PERCIVAL ANDERSON, M.B.E. COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE relations of England with America are occupying many conscientious minds at present, but the difficulty seems to me rather different from those commonly discussed. The first difficulty is, I think, that neither England nor America is really accustomed to having any relations with anybody. That is what was meant by the splendid isolation of England, or the natural neutrality of America. Perhaps this is the one respect in which the two great peoples really are alike. The two are said to resemble each other in all sorts of things in which they do not resemble each other in the least. The American and the Englishman are said to be both democrats, which is far too high a compliment; they are said to be both Anglo-Saxons, which is far too harsh a con-

demnation. But what is really true both of the average Englishman and the average American is that neither of them is, in the true sense, enough of a man of the world. They have not been near enough to the central controversies of civilisation. The foreign policy of America was confined to a single doctrine-the Monroe Doctrine. The foreign policy of England was confined to a single groupa particular and more or less patriotic sort of aristocrats. The average man was provincial; and he thought, as the provincial always thinks, that he is the pivot of the world.

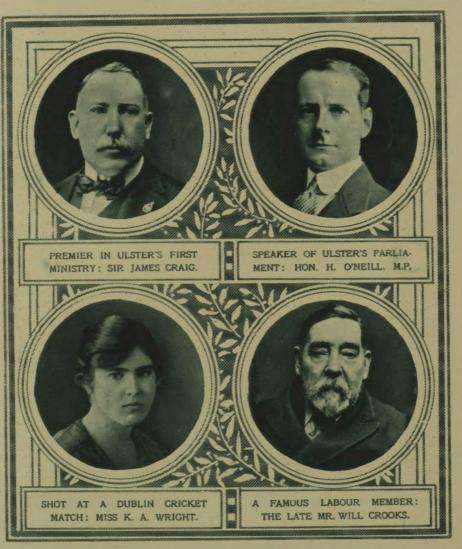
Here is a remark I read a moment ago, uttered by a very worthy nobleman on his favourite subject of Empire Day. It is a phrase like a hundred others, and it is the whole point that it would probably pass unnoticed as a platitude. "The Great War was waged with the sole object of destroying the British Empire." Now, as a matter of fact, this leaves out the whole meaning of the story, which is to us a highly honourable story. It is tolerably certain, no doubt, that Prussian insolence would eventually have attacked the British Empire, as it would eventually have attacked the United States. But it is almost equally certain that Prussia did on that occasion count on the neutrality of the British Empire, almost as much as she counted on the neutrality of the United States. Prussia, so far from seeking directly to drag down Britain by the war, did her best to keep Britain out of the war. Nobody will forget the abrupt and quite abnormal explosion

of anger and astonishment which shook the pomposity of the Prussian diplomatic pose, in that dramatic scene which gave us the phrase about a scrap of paper. It seems to me common-sense that, if Prussia had the sole object of destroying the British Empire, she would have confined herself to the sole policy of attacking the British Empire. She could surely have found some colonial quarrel that was more likely to isolate England than an attack on Serbia in the very heart of Europe. It was hardly necessary, in order to destroy the British Navy, to bring into the field millions and millions of Slav enemies from Riga to Montenegro. Surely even Germans were not so stupid as to think that the French Army would make no difference. They would have tried to keep the other allies neutral, as they did, in fact, try to keep us neutral. The war was waged to make Prussia supreme in Europea district of which it is well to remember the existence, even upon Empire Day.

Now, I suppose there is a sort of patriot who would be pleased if we said, "The Crusades were

inaugurated with the sole object of getting Richard I. out of England, so that John might pave the way for Magna Charta and the British Constitution." I suppose it would flatter some people to write, "The Thirty Years' War was waged with the sole object of training Prince Rupert and Sir David Leslie to prove the supreme genius of Cromwell." I suppose there are fashionable historians who might tell us, "The French Revolution was impelled by the sole motive of enabling the Duke of Wellington and Bill Adams to win the Battle of Waterloo." But I do not think these are very practical patriots or very reliable historians. And just as England got more than enough glory out of the Crusades in the fact that Richard of England was one of the most

chivalric nationalism represented by Joan of Arc. Many of these forces had been fighting the barbarians for some time before we fought them, or, perhaps, had any reason to fight them. It was against these things that Prussia had for some time been dealing damaging blows, and was now prepared to deal a death-blow. And I think the truth worth noting just now, if only because it may temper one particular type of arrogance that menaces our understanding with America. If there are really any Americans who go about saying that they alone "won the war," I am content to leave such idiots to say what they like. But there is a more subtle sort of idiocy on the other side, which is equally bad history—and, perhaps, equally bad manners.



It was arranged that the first Parliament of Northern Ireland should be opened in Belfast on June 7, and that Sir James Craig, as Leader of the House, should be requested to form a Government. The election of the Hon. Hugh O'Neill, M.P., as Speaker, was expected to be unanimous.—Miss Kathleen Alexanderson Wright, an art student at Trinity College, Dublin, daughter of the Rev. E. A. Wright, Vicar of All Saints, Brixton Hill, London, was shot dead at a cricket match at Trinity College Park, Dublin, on June 3. It was believed that the shots were fired through the railings. She was twenty-one, and engaged to be married.—Mr. Will Crooks, the late Labour Member for Woolwich, who recently retired owing to illness, died in Poplar Hospital on June 5. He was universally esteemed and respected.

glorious of Crusaders, and more than enough glory out of the French revolutionary wars in what was really done by the ships at Trafalgar or the squares at Waterloo, so I think England has got more than enough glory to satisfy any Englishman out of the war which she entered to vindicate her own plighted word and just interests after the invasion of Belgium.

It is not necessary to prove that everything happening in the world has its origin in this island, any more than it is necessary in the other cases to profess that England invented Christianity or founded the first pagan republic of antiquity. And a study of those old republics, and even of that old religion, will leave anyone with the suspicion that a good many other things were involved in the Great War which had nothing to do with the English imperial position, and are even ignored to a great extent by the English intellectual attitude. Such a student will come on the traces of all sorts of other trifles, such as the Roman Empire, the Byzantine civilisation, the civic memories of the Mediterranean, or the

Some Englishmen were fond of saying that America was three years late in joining the struggle against Prussia. wonder how many years late England was in joining the same just and necessary strug-If England had resisted Prussia just before Sedan, or even just after Sedan, there would probably have been no Great War. If England had resisted Prussia before Sadowa, or even after Sadowa, there would probably have been no Sedan. If England had resisted Prussia in the disgraceful affair of the Danish provinces, there would have been no Sadowa, and no alliance of the two huge Central Empires to overshadow the world. If England and everybody else had protested against the partition of Poland, there would probably have been no Prussia. There would have been no Prussianism, no pessimism, no militarism, no crushing load of debt and conscription, no panic of increasing armaments. A real League of Nations might have come long before its time, when liberal ideas really ruled the mind of Europe. But if we did not understand the problem of Prussia, it was not because we ourselves were Prussian, any more than the Americans were Prussian. It was because we did not know anything about Europe, any more than the Americans knew anything about Europe. Mr. Gladstone was not a pro-German in 1870, any more than Mr. Wilson was a pro-German in 1914. were simply men who did not know what was happening; and most of their countrymen did not know either. All we

can say is that England woke up before it was too late, and America woke up before it was too late; and once having woken up, they both proceeded to show, under the most horrible strain in history, mental, moral, and military qualities which proved they were exceedingly wide awake.

Another reason may perhaps be added for avoiding that style of mentioning the Great War, as if it had been solely due to the greatness of Great Britain. It was the systematic style of all German propaganda. It was the Prussians who longed and laboured to prove that it was only a duel between our Empire and theirs. They had two very obvious motives. First, it buttressed up their own barbarous fad about all force coming from the Teutonic race, so that the only real rivalry was between two giants supposed to be of their own blood. And second, it tended to wash away the memory of all the murders and treacheries they had committed against the other Christian nations, and against the eternal conscience of Christendom.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK: INTERESTING EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, ALFIERI, C.N., PHOTOPRESS, FARRINGDON PHOTO Co., AND TOPICAL.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO PLAISTOW: (L. TO R., IN CENTRE) THE MAYOR OF WEST HAM; THE KING; THE QUEEN; THE BISHOP OF CHELMSFORD.



"MERRIE ENGLAND" IN HYDE PARK: A LEAGUE OF ARTS OPEN-AIR ENTERTAINMENT—QUEEN BESS AT THE MAYPOLE.



THE DERBY WINNER'S JOCKEY RIDES THE CLOUDS:
DONOGHUE OFF TO PARIS BY AEROPLANE.



ACADEMIC FASHIONS FOR OXFORD "UNDERGRADU-ETTES": A CORRECT BLACK-AND-WHITE PARASOL.



WINNER OF THE "CALCUTTA SWEEP," AND THE FRIEND WHO SOLD THE TICKET: CAPT. JONES (L.) AND MR. HUSSEY.



THE FIRST BRITISH TROOPS TO MARCH THROUGH AN UPPER SILESIAN TOWN:

THE ARRIVAL OF OUR FORCES AT OPPELN.

The King and Queen visited on June 4 the Y.M.C.A.'s new Red Triangle Club established in Greengate Street, Plaistow, as a war memorial. Their Majesties were admitted to a trade union meeting.—The first of a series of Saturday open-air entertainments organised by the League of Arts took place in Hyde Park on June 4, a performance of Edward German's opera, "Merrie England," by members of the Northern Polytechnic. It was arranged to give "The Blue Bird" on June 11, and on the next occasion Purcell's "Masque of Diocletian."—Steve Donoghue, the jockey who rode Humorist, the Derby winner, flew to Paris on June 4 from the Croydon aerodrome, by the Instone Air Liner "City of Newcastle," to take part in the Sunday races and return by air that evening.—



SCOTTISH BAG-PIPES IN UPPER SILESIA: PIPERS PLAYING AS THE BLACK WATCH ENTERED THEIR BARRACKS AT OPPELN ON THEIR ARRIVAL.

The authorised costume for women students at Oxford when attending examinations includes white blouse, black tie, skirt and coat of "subfusc hue," and black-and-white parasol.—Capt. T. Alban Jones, D.S.O., an official of the Union Castle Line, won the £69,000 Calcutta Sweepstake on the Derby with a 14s. ticket bought from his friend, Mr. J. A. Hussey.—The British troops sent to Upper Silesia comprised one battalion each of the Black Watch, Middlesex Regiment, Durham Light Infantry, Royal Irish Regiment, Connaught Rangers, and Leinster Regiment. The advance party from the Rhine reached Oppeln on May 26, the bulk of the force following later. General Heneker arrived to take over the command of the British troops on June 2.

### OPENED BY THE KING, WITH A GOLDEN KEY: NEW SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND CENTRAL AEROPHOTO Co., LTD.



"A NOTEWORTHY ADDITION TO THE ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF THE CITY": THE NEW SOUTHWARK BRIDGE FROM THE EAST; SHOWING ST. PAUL'S IN THE BACKGROUND.



"OUR ANCESTORS FOR MANY CENTURIES COULD REST CONTENT WITH ONE BRIDGE": AN AIR VIEW OF THE NEW SOUTHWARK BRIDGE (LEFT)
WITH CANNON STREET RAILWAY BRIDGE AND LONDON BRIDGE.

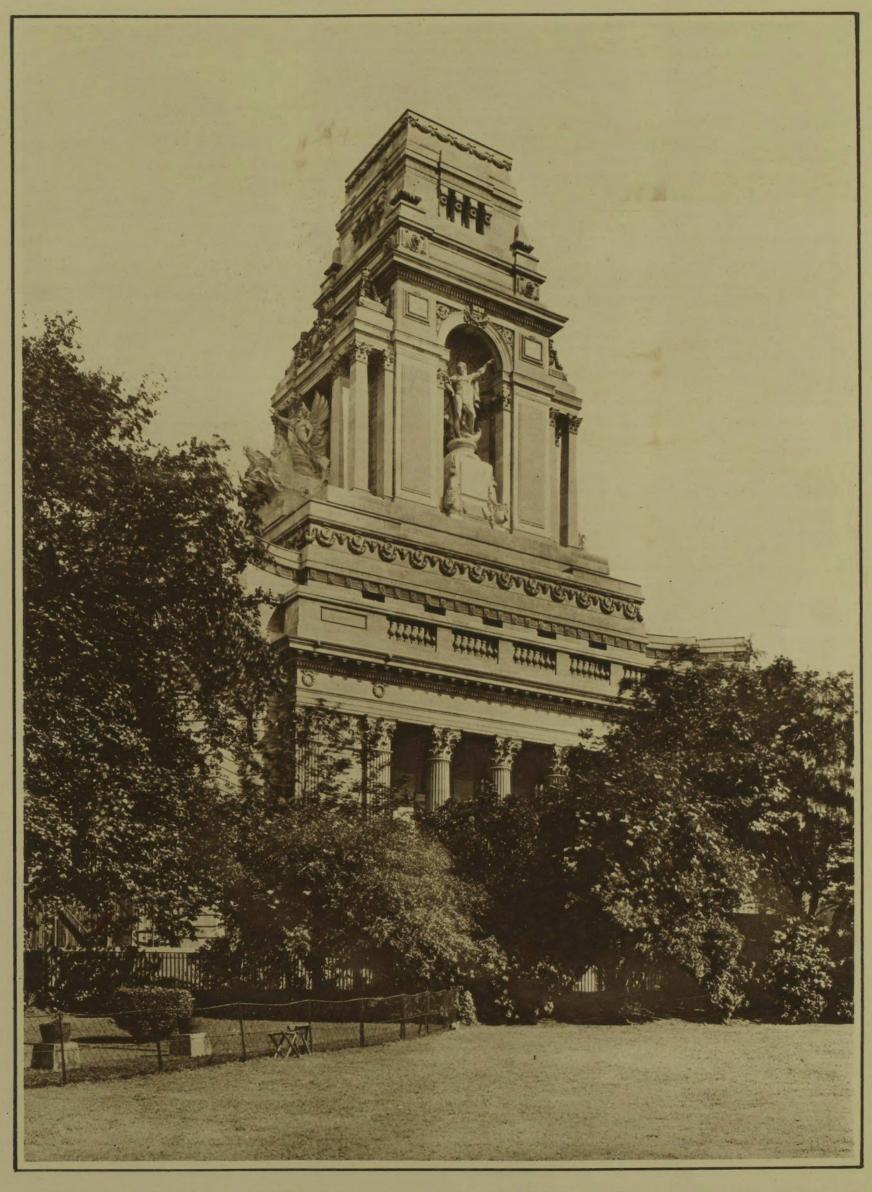


The King and Queen on June 6 drove to the City, where his Majesty opened the new Southwark Bridge, built, without expense to the ratepayers, at a cost of £375,000, out of the trust funds managed by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation. The architects were Messrs. Sir Ernest George, R.A., and Yeates. The work was begun in 1913, but was interrupted in 1917 owing to the war. The new bridge, which has five arches, is 55 feet wide. For the opening ceremony a pavilion of amber and purple had been erected at the northern end. Replying to an Address, the King spoke of the bridge as "not only a contribution of high value towards the solution of the traffic

problem, but also a noteworthy addition to the architectural features of the City. Our ancestors," he said, "for many centuries could rest content with one bridge, because they regarded the river, not as a barrier, but as the main highway of the City." His Majesty then opened a mahogany box with a golden key, and the action immediately raised the twin arms of a barrier. The King and Queen drove across the bridge, and after receiving Addresses in Southwark, returned to Buckingham Palace by way of the Borough and Westminster Bridge, heartily welcomed by the people all along the route. By the King's own wish Southwark Bridge retains its old name.

### SURMOUNTED BY AN IMMENSE COMPOSITION: A "TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE."

PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY OF THE ARCHITECT, MR. EDWIN COOPER.



WHERE ONE-THIRD OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IS CONTROLLED: THE NEW OFFICES OF THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY IN TRINITY SQUARE.

In designing the new offices of the Port of London Authority, in Trinity Square, Mr. Edwin Cooper has added to London's landmarks a splendid example of modern architecture. A writer quoted in the "Architect" says: "This is one of the few buildings on a really grand scale that we have seen in the present century. The building is of Portland stone, and, briefly, its plan consists of a square, with one angle, facing the river and seawards, truncated and forming the principal façade, over which rises an immense composition of sculpture and masonry." The tower is pyramidal in form, finely proportioned, with a flat top. In the

central niche above the portico stands a colossal figure of Neptune with the trident, and at the sides of the tower are other groups of appropriate statuary. The Port of London comprises all the tidal portion of the river below Teddington Lock, and in it is carried on one-third of the whole commerce of the United Kingdom. The value of the port's trade in 1919 was £819,875,330. The Port of London Authority was established in 1909, and to it were transferred the powers of the Thames Conservancy, as well as several dock companies. The present Chairman is Viscount Devonport.

### A WEEK'S DOINGS: ULSTER'S PARLIAMENT; CANADA'S NEW VICEROY; THE TEST MATCH; A MADRID RITE; PRINCESS MARY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, ELLIOTT AND FRY, RUSSELL VALENTINE, L.N.A., SPORT AND GENERAL, G.P.A., AND I.B.

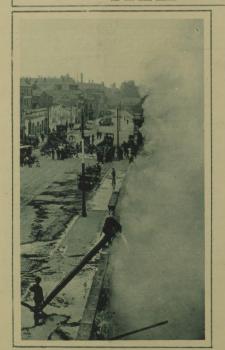


WHERE THE PARLIAMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND WAS OPENED ON JUNE 7: THE CITY HALL BELFAST.





ULSTER'S "HOUSE OF COMMONS": THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE CITY HALL, BELFAST, SCENE OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE MORTHERN PARLIAMENT.



AVED BY THE DUBLIN FIRE BRIGADE, WITH THE AID OF TROOPS:

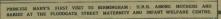




LIFE-SAVING AT SEA BY AIRCRAFT: AN INFLATED DETACHABLE RAFT SLUNG BENEATH AN AEROPLANE—A DEMONSTRATION AT SWANSEA.









THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AT A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY: KNEELING ROYALTY IN THE CAPILLA DEL CORPUS IN THE PALACE AT MADRID.

The Gip Hall at Belfast was gaily beflagged for the opening of the first Parliament of Northern Ireland, which took place there on June 7.—The Rev. Albert Augustus David, D.D., Hadmaster of Rugby, has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Hodgeon as Bishop of St. Edimendsbuy and Ilpswish. Dr. David was formerly Headmaster of Citican.—As stated under the potential of Lady Buyg is to succeed the Duke of Devonshire as Governor-General of Canada.—Fire broke out at the National Shell Factory in Dublin, on the banks of the Lifley, near Phonix Park, on the evening of June 3, but was checked by the promptitude of the Fire Brigade assisted by troops.—The English cricket team for the second Test Match with Australia, beginning June 11, includes six players who did not take part in the first. We give their portraits above.—The interesting photograph showing the Queen of Spain at a religious ceremony in Madrid has only just reached us with the Leconic title, "Capilla del

Corpus en Palacio," and no further information. In English the title means: "Chapel of the Corpus (Christi) in the Palace."—A patent safety raft (attached to an aeroplano), invented by Mr. Austin, of Swanzea, was successfully tested in Swanzea Bay recently. It is inflatable and can be loided up and slung beneath the aircraft's body, from which it can be easily detached and decopied into the sea. It might be very useful in saving life from disabled ships (which an aeroplane could reach long before a lifebant, or as a means of escape from the aeroplane itself if it fell into the water.—Princess Mary went to Birmingham on June 6 for the first time, and attended a scenic fair in aid of a nurses' club, accompanied by Mrs. Austen Chamberlain. She also inspected Girl Guides, and visited an infant welfare centre, where she took a sympathetic interest in the numerous mothers and bables who were present.

### THE KING'S BIRTHDAY: PEOPLE PROMINENT IN THE HONOURS LIST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, SWAINE, RUSSELL, LAFAYETTE, VANDYK, TOPICAL, HUGH CECIL, AND MILES AND KAYE.

PORTRAIT OF SIR DOUGLAS ALEXANDER FROM THE PAINTING BY A. T. NOWELL.

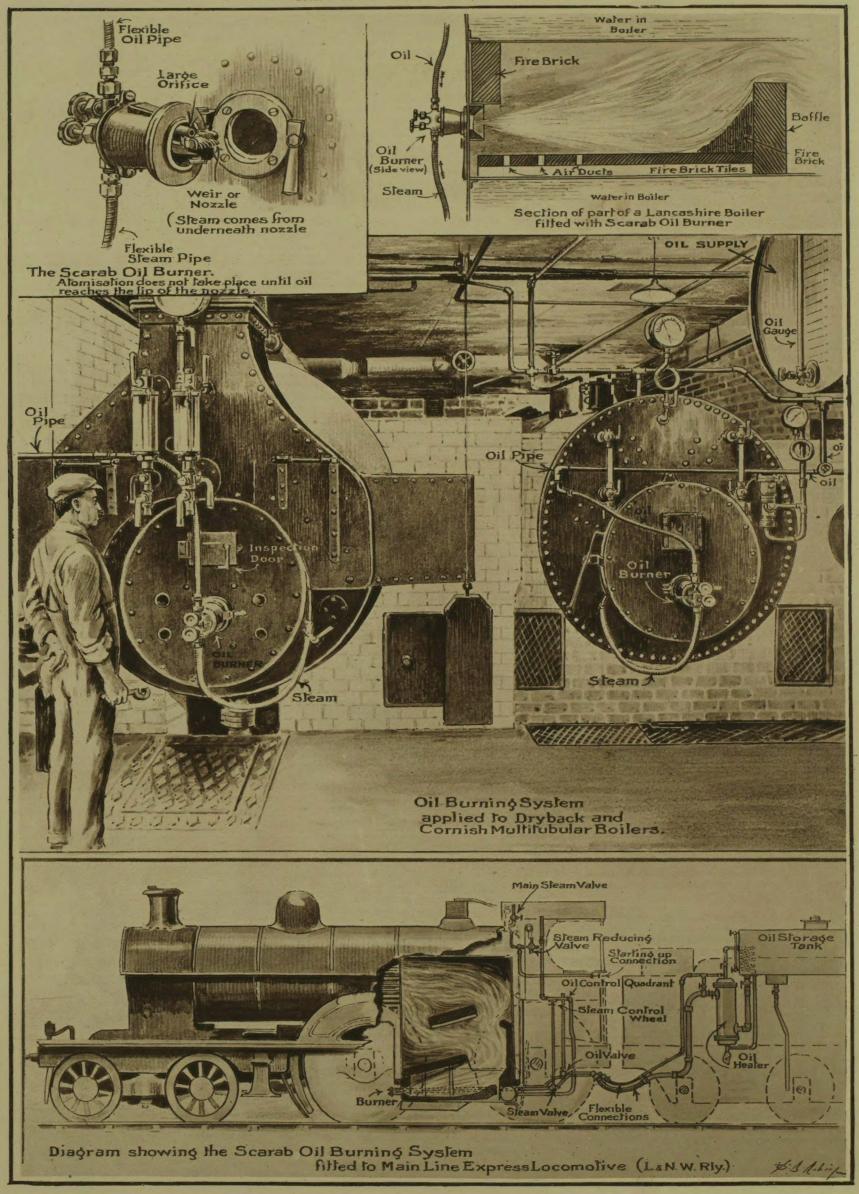


The Birthday Honours list includes a Marquisate for Earl Curzon of Kedleston; a Viscounty for Lord Birkenhead; and Baronies for the Right Hon. Sir Henry James Dalziel, Bt., for twenty-nine years M.P. for Kirkcaldy, and controller of newspapers, including the "Daily Chronicle"; Sir Ailwyn Fellowes; and Sir Marcus Samuel. Further, there were a Privy Councillor; sixteen Baronets; three Companions of Honour, including Sir William Robertson Nicoll, Editor

of the "British Weekly"; and forty-nine Knights Bachelor. To these must be added the Irish List; and appointments in the Order of the Bath, the Star of India, the Royal Victorian Order, the Order of the British Empire, etc.; the Foreign Office List and the Colonial Office List. Sir William Cotts figures in the latter. Sir Sydney Russell-Wells is a well-known heart specialist. He was largely responsible for the University of London's new degree in commerce.

### A RIVAL TO COAL: OIL ON TROUBLED ECONOMIC WATERS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.



OIL REPLACING COAL FOR STEAM-RAISING: DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE APPLICATION OF OIL FUEL TO BOILERS AND RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES.

The continuance of the coal stoppage gave a great impetus to the development of oil fuel for raising steam, both in stationary and locomotive engines. All the important railway companies have taken up the subject. The Great Eastern has fifty engines running on oil; the Midland has converted 29; and the South Western 6. The North Western has for some time past used oil on a main-line engine, the "James Watt," running between Euston and Glasgow. Other companies following suit are the Great Northern, Great Central, Metropolitan, South-Eastern

and Chatham, North Eastern, and Highland. Oil is easier to store and handle than coal. Oil fuel has also been adopted for electric railway and tramway power houses. Works and factories which would otherwise have had to close have been enabled to keep going on oil. One of many types of oil-burners is illustrated above. In the lower drawing, part of the locomotive is cut away diagrammatically to show the oil burning inside. The object in the centre is a firebrick, fixed to guide the flame.—[Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

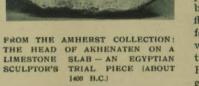
# ART IN THE SALE ROOMS BY ARTHUR HAYDEN.

A N echo from the past great wars a century ago came to hand at Willis's Rooms in a small ivory frigate carved with original fullrigging, only 7 in. long, a delightful model made by the French prisoners

on the hulks at Portsea Harbour during the Napoleonic Wars. It went for a bargain, just nineteen guineas, a tiny poem from those imprisoned spirits coming straight through a descendant of a warder to Colonel Onslow, grandfather of the late owner. Relics must have indisputable ancestry, and this was of fine pedigree. Prisoners of war, but not brutally ill-treated, these Frenchmen left touches of their artistry. It is a tribute to our ancestors' custody of these

sailor prisoners of a gallant race. Prisoners do not carve with exquisite grace when the soul is crushed out of them. At the same

sale, a little writing - table (3 ft. 6 in.) with tambour cylinder, fetched forty guineas, and ten wall panels painted with birds and flowers sold for £100. But we preferred the little French frigate. Edmund



Bristow, an early nineteenth-century painter, who only exhibited once at the British Gallery, had a number of his animal subjects at Willis's Rooms. "The Butcher Boy" and "The Wrecked Vegetable Stall" brought £109, and and "The three others went for £50. His canvases are at Windsor in the Royal Collection, as he resided at Windsor and died at Eton. He is beginning to attract attention in the sale-room.

At Christie's on June 3, water-colour drawings and modern pictures changed owners. A Peter de Wint, "Falls of the West Lyn at Lynmouth," competed with a Birket Foster, "Arran and Bute." and the latter won easily at 155 guineas. In the pictures, "The Black Mantilla," by Augustus E. John, brought 32 guineas, and a pastoral," The Woods," by Sargent, 140 guineas. One could compare Ten Kate's "A Council of War" with Edgar Bundy's canvas of the same title. J. Israels had "Waiting for the Boats," and T. Housseau "Vue sur la Plaine." Etty's "The



QUEEN NEFER-TITI WORSHIPPING THE ATEN-RAYS: PART OF A SCULPTURED LIMESTONE STELA FROM THE "TEMPLE OF THE SUN" AT TELL EL AMARNA (ABOUT 1400 B.C.)

All the objects illustrated on this and the facing pages are from the Amherst Collection of Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities, to be sold at Sotheby's on June 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. We reproduce them by courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge.

Model" recalled his glorious nudes at the National Gallery, London. Frank Brangwyn had a strong subject, "The Tug Boat," and that great genius, Cecil G, Lawson, had a canvas, "In the Moonlight,"

painted at the period of his masterpiece, "The Harvest Moon," now the property of the nation. A portrait of "J. E. Cathcart of Drum, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh," by Raeburn, was another notable item. Five canvases by Leader brought acclamation for that popular painter, and eager eyes grew envious at the passing of Cazin's "A Sunny Morning"a Cazin where he finds poetry in greater warmth than his usual mysterious tones of eventide at that still, hushed moment just when the sun has gone down.

Some choice old engravings in a two days' sale on the 7th and 8th conducted by Messrs. Sotheby saw fine connoisseurship in the collection of the late Henry William Bruton, of Gloucester. The collection of mezzotints after Rembrandt was considered to have few equals for completeness, and consisted of some seventy choice items. Superb proofs, and rare and early states were in abundance by the finest exponents of the burin in the eighteenth century. included "Regnier Hansloe and His Wife," by Josiah Boydell; and John Dixon's Rembrandt's "Frame Maker" (this from the Holland and Theobald collections). James MacArdell had Rembrandt's "Mother Reading," and "Tobias and the Angel." Pether's remarkable "Rembrandt's Wife as a Jewish Bride" and "The Jewish Rabbi" were noticeable. Nor does this exhaust the list of

rarities and splendid impressions. S. W. Reynolds was represented by the glorious mezzotint of Rembrandt's"Mill." and be it said that not only one, but two or three states, all rare and each finely illustrating the progress of the mezzotinter's art. were offered for the delectation of connoisseurs and for the information of students in the great art of scraping copper in la manière anglaise, introduced into England by Evelyn the diarist.



THE QUEEN'S MOUTH AND NOSE: A FINE PRAGMENT OF AKHENATEN ART FROM TELL EL AMARNA.

Prince Rupert and first expounded by John

In the second day's sale, Abraham Blooteling's "James, Duke of Monmouth," after Sir Peter Lely, won distinction, and a fine MacArdell portrait, "Mary, Duchess of Ancaster," after T. Hudson, a brilliant proof before all letters, and before the inscription space was burnished clean, made an impression on buyers.

Fine old English plate came up on the 8th at Christie's, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Crompton-Roberts, D.S.O. An Elizabethan silver-gilt tazza, with bowl embossed and chased with portrait of a lady, the border and stem and foot engraved with fruit and strapwork on a matted ground, was in date 1583, the maker's mark being a snail, of pre-Armada days, and just prior to Sir Walter Raleigh's first colony of Virginia. Some early English spoons, apostle, maidenhead and seal-top, of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, completed a notable dispersal.

A two days' sale on the 9th and 10th by Messrs. Sotheby included books, autograph letters, and drawings by Rowlandson, from the Bruton collection. Dickens was strongly represented with one of the finest known copies of the "Pickwick Papers" and some rare Dickens pamphlets. Books illustrated by Cruikshank, and a series of publications by Thomas Bewick exhibiting that craftsman in his supremest moments, books that inspired Ruskin to write poetical rhapsodies on the subtleties of his white line and the rugged English strength of his technique in comparison with the subtleties of Holbein.

Autographed letters always have a human interest. A collection sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on the 2nd had some worthy touches illuminating the biographical side of history. There are Elizabethan sign manuals relative to Sir John Perrot becoming President in Munster, an Englishman to be Bishop. of Cashel and Emly, and of the rebellion in Connaught. There is a Benjamin Franklin four-page letter, where he says: " Never did England make a Peace more truly and substantially advantageous to herself, as a few

years will evince to everybody; for here in America she has laid a broad and strong Foundation on which to erect the most beneficial and certain Commerce, with the greatness and Stability of her Empire. The Glory

of Britain was never higher than at present." This was in 1763. Shortly afterwards Franklin changed these views, as history records. Sir Walter Scott tells

David Wilkie, who was about to pay him a visit in 1817, "I assure you I have some capital subjects for you." We are, therefore, not aware how much of Wilkie's genre incident is due tothe"Wizard of the North.' Richardson. the novelist, grows sentimental: "I have half a Mind to lay



4 SANDALLED FOOT FROM TELL EL AMARNA: A SCULPTOR'S TRIAL PIECE, WITH MASTER'S CORRECTION OF THE LITTLE TOB IN BLACK INK.

by the Work for ever. A very little Inducement will make me resolve to do so. Do you think at my time of Life, and shook by maladies that affect me mentally as well as corporally, to write Love Stories, and fill my Head with Nugatories of Boys and Girls?" The enraptured printer had forgotten his Latin tag: Virginibus puerisque.

Augustin Edouart, the silhouettist, has a letter giving an account of his life, dated Leamington, 1837, with two silhouette portraits. Here was a chance for the collector of silhouettes. Susannah Maria Cibber, the actress, in 1745 gives us a peep behind the scenes. She complains to David Garrick of her stage lovers: "I will never engage upon the same Theatre again with you, without you make more Love to me than you did last year. . . ." She speaks technically of "the wretched lovers I had upon the stage last winter," and writes: "I desire you always to be my Lover upon the Stage, and my Friend off of it." Here is the letter and very nice it is, and professionally proper: to quote Patrick Henry's speech in the House of Commons, "If this be treason, make the most of it.'

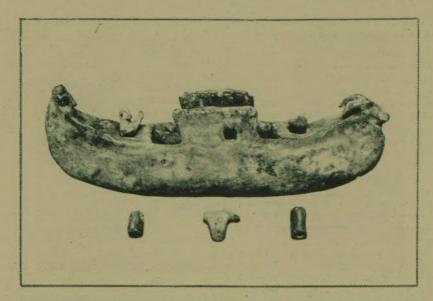


EGYPTIAN ART OF THE 18TH DYNASTY: A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED WOODEN STATU-ETTE OF A LADY (9 IN-HIGH INCLUDING PEDESTAL) FROM THE AMHERST COL-LECTION.

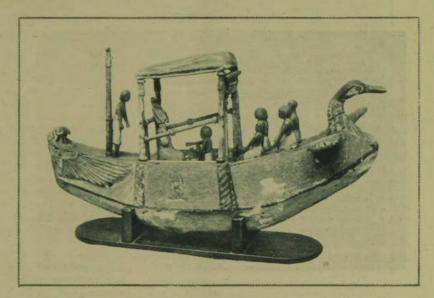
ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE FINEST 18TH DYNASTY EGYPTIAN ART: A WOODEN STATUETTE (9 IN. HIGH), WITH WIG PAINTED BLACK. FLESH RED. AND WHITE.

### EGYPTIAN ART OVER 3000 YEARS AGO: GEMS OF THE AMHERST SALE.

By Courtesy of Messes. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge.



WITH ANTELOPE FIGUREHEAD: A MODEL EGYPTIAN BOAT IN POTTERY (19) IN. LONG)—1st-3rd DYNASTIES (ABOUT 4000 B.C.), FROM NAGADA.



WITH FLYING GOOSE FIGUREHEAD, HAWK AT STERN, AND THE KING AMIDSHIPS: A MODEL FUNERARY BOAT OF THOTHMES III. (1530 B.C.)—27 IN.



FROM THE SERAPEUM AT SAKKARA: A RARE MUMMY HEAD OF AN APIS BULL, WITH INLAID EYE, WRAPPED IN LINEN—19TH DYNASTY (14TH CENTURY B.C.)



QUEEN AMENARDES (ETHIOPIAN PERIOD, C. 700 B.C.) IN GREEN BASALT (81 IN. HIGH); (RIGHT) A KING, PERHAPS PSAMTEK I. (C. 666 B.C.), 4 IN. HIGH.



STATUETTES, 15TH AND 14TH CENTURIES B.C.: (LEFT) A VIZIER (61 IN. HIGH); (RIGHT) A 19TH DYNASTY KING GRINDING CORN (71 IN. LONG).



(LEFT TO RIGHT) PTAH (C. 600 B.C.); SEKHET (C. 600 B.C.); AN ASIATIC (NEW EMPIRE PERIOD); A CAT (PTOLEMAIC); OSIRIS-LUNUS (C. 900-800 B.C.)

The sale of the famous Amherst Collection of Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities begins at Sotheby's on Monday, June 13, and continues for five days. It was formed by the late Lord Amherst of Hackney, F.S.A., and his daughter, the late Lady William Cecil, and preserved at Didlington Hall, Norfolk. They carried out extensive excavations in the Nile Valley, notably at Tell el Amarna (the city built by Akhenaten (Amenhotep IV.), the "Heretic," who transferred his capital thither from Thebes about 1420 B.C.) and at Assouan. The above objects range in date over thousands of years, from the model boat shown in the top left photograph (1st-3rd Dynasties, c. 4400 to 3900 B.C.), to the figure of a cat in

the lower right photograph dating from the Ptolemaic period (304 B.C.). Thothmes III., whose funerary boat is illustrated, was an 18th Dynasty king, who reigned about 1530-1500 B.C. The 19th Dynasty began with Rameses I., about 1370 B.C. The Ethiopian domination, to which period Queen Amenardes belonged, lasted from about 750 to 660 B.C. Thebes was then sacked by the Assyrians and restored by Psamtek I. (c. 666 B.C.) the first King of the 26th Dynasty. Amenhotep III. (c. 1455 B.C., 18th Dynasty), whose Vizier, Kha-em-hat, is probably the left-hand figure in the lower left photograph, was the Memnon of the Greeks. Ptah, husband of the goddess Sekhet, and Osiris were Egyptian gods.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, June 11, 1921.—785



A DIVERSION WHICH KING COAL RESTRICTED IN LONDON: A "BLACK

Dancing in this country has been much restricted, at any rate as regards public balls on the grand scale, owing to the economies in lighting and so on necessitated by the coal stoppage. Paris is more fortunate, and big dances there are in full swing. Our drawing illustrates the first of four grand balls, arranged by the Marquise de Polignac, at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, on behalf of charities and restoration works at Rheims. They began with the "Noir et Blanc" (Black

DRAWN BY RENÉ LELONG. (COPYRIGHTED



### AND WHITE" BALL IN PARIS, FOR THE RESTORATION OF RHEIMS.

and White), followed by the "Coucher de Soleil" (Sunset Glow), "Clair-de-Lune" (Moonlight), and "Arc-en-Clel" (Rainbow). The lights and decorations were in keeping with the different titles, and in each case produced most brilliant and artistic effects. Among the institutions in Rheims to be helped is the very deserving Red Cross anti-tuberculosis dispensary for invalided soldiers.

IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.)

### DEMOCRATIC ROYALTY: QUEEN WILHELMINA AND OUR PRINCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KEYSTONE VIEW Co. AND L.N.A.



GOING AMONG HER PEOPLE BY BOAT: THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND TOURING THE COUNTRY WITH PRINCE HENRY AND THEIR ONLY CHILD, PRINCESS JULIANA (PUNTING).



SMILING HIS ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF AN EX-SOLDIER'S SALUTE: THE PRINCE OF WALES LEAVING THE PADDOCK AT EPSOM, WITH MR. SOLLY JOEL (ON THE LEFT).

Royal personages of to-day go about among their people with an absence of ceremony which would have astonished some of their predecessors. It is the democratic spirit, which helps enormously to create feelings of sympathy and goodwill between rulers and ruled. It was King Edward especially who set the example of genial mingling with his fellow men, so admirably followed by King George and the Prince of Wales. Of the latter it might be said that he is "equally

at home with king or costermonger," and, in particular, the badge of an exsoldier, whatever be the coat that wears it, is a sure passport to his friendliness. Our photograph shows an instance that occurred at Epsom on the Oaks day, when spectators gathered to greet the Prince as he emerged from the paddock.

The upper photograph was taken during Queen Wilhelmina's tour through her dominions with her Consort Prince Henry and Princess Juliana, now twelve.

### THE AIR-PATROL AND ALL-ROAD DERBY: AN AERO VIEW.

PHOTOGRAPH BY AEROFILMS, LTD.



THE GREAT "ROAD" DERBY SCENE AT EPSOM PHOTOGRAPHED FROM AN AEROPLANE: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COURSE, WITH THE GRAND STAND, WINNING POST, TATTENHAM CORNER, AND MOTOR "PARKS."

The dominant feature of the scene at Epsom Downs on Derby Day this year was the enormous number of motor-cars and other vehicles, caused by the fact that practically everyone had to go by road owing to the effect of the coal stoppage on the train services. In the above photograph, taken from the unusual view-point of an aeroplane, the arrangements for parking the vehicles are clearly visible. Long rows of them were drawn up to the right of the Grand Stand road. Others were taken on to the downs at specially constructed crossings over the

course. The Grand Stand is seen in the right background, with the winning post opposite, round which the crowd is very thick. Police are clearing the course, and at certain points are the tracks by which pedestrians could cross. Part of Tattenham Corner, round which the horses come into the straight for the final struggle, is shown in the left foreground. This year one or two aeroplanes, as well as the airship "R 33," observed the road traffic and notified to the police by wireless any points of special congestion.

# BOOKS OF THE DAY

By E. B. OSBORN.

EXCEPT at Eton and Oxford, the second Earl Brassey was never a well-known personage. Yet his multifarious activities made him far more

useful to England and to the Empire than many so-called statesmen who stand year after year in the full glare of publicity. In spite of his contempt for popularity, however, there were signs that the world was beginning to discover the true value of his sincere, straightforward, unselfish and untiring personality when, a year ago, he was fatally injured by a motor-car-failing to notice it coming as he walked with head thrust forward, and with the curious loping gait that enabled him to get within a few inches of that mighty miler, F. J. K. Cross, in one of the most sternly contested races ever seen at Oxford. In athletics, as in the ampler affairs of after life, his tremendous tenacity of purpose caused him to achieve what his best friends regarded as impossibilities, and there can be little doubt that, had he lived, he would have been a powerful and beneficial influence during the whole period of reconstruction. "T. A. B.: A MEMOIR OF THOMAS ALLNUTT, SECOND EARL Brassey" (John Murray; 16s. net), by Prebendary Partridge, is 100" facty" to give a clear impression of the charm of the man-in-himselfa charm noted by his first tutor ("m'tutor") at Eton, who described him in a report as "a most pleasant and amiable little lad, whom one can no more repress than a cork in a bucket." Irrepressibility, and a share of the Oxonian quality best called "casualness" (the willingness and ability to take life as it comes, even if it fits the American humourist's definition of "one damned thing after another"), combined with absolute reliability, were his abiding characteristics, as I remember well, having had the pleasure of his acquaintance at Oxford and afterwards. The official biographer, however, must be excused for his failure to attain the personal touch, for it was his first duty to present a complete record of the works and days of one who was so busily occupied

in important affairs-that he could always find time to take on an additional task, however complex and exacting! After all, the observations of his intimate friends, which are here quoted, define the man picturesquely enough. "What he says that he will do, he will do; and what he says he will not do, he will not do"-such was Lord Rosebery's description of "T. A. B." when introducing him as a young man, with his own ideas about politics, to the free and independent electors of Epsom, and the definition remained true to the close of his life. The brief Foreword which Lord Milner, another very intimate and lifelong friend, contributes to this biography, provides a key to his character in public life. "He was in the his character in public life. broadest and truest sense of the word," writes Lord Milner, "a patriot. Public service was the very breath of life to him. I never knew any man in whom the corporate feeling was so strong. It was always some Body, small or great, of which he was a member-his school, his college, his club, his county, his Territorial regiment, his country, the Empire-for which he was slaving." And, as an employer, he also lived up to the same patriotic and unselfish ideal-

Even in the conduct of his private business—for he was a genuine "captain of industry"—it was the social side which chiefly interested him. He loved to feel that he was building up a business which would give a large amount of employment and raise the standard of living through a whole district, for he had the right conception of the rôle of the employer. The head of a great industrial enterprise was the commander of an army. He was bound to maintain discipline, and was entitled to a reasonable reward. But he was not morally justified in absorbing all the material benefits of success.

In business he lived by, and for, the honest and humane tradition of "no scamping and no grinding" established by his father and grandfather. The grievance which is at the root of much that is called "Labour unrest"—the feeling that the individual worker suffering from a sense of injustice "cannot find a man to have it out with"—never affected his relations with his

employees, who always found him accessible and courteous and ready for a man-to-man discussion. His keen sense of corporate responsibility would have been invaluable to the nation in these days of industrial perplexity.

In "EDWARD BOK: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY " (Thornton Butterworth; 21s. net), which has an introduction by Viscount Northcliffe, we meet a very different characterone of the modern impresarios of journalism, for whom reclame is the very breath of their nostrils. The underlying likeness, however, is there all the time-in Mr. Bok's loyalty and practical kindliness to all who served him well and enabled him to "get there" in the engaging task of creating a journal which should be all things to all women and number its subscribers by the million. This autobiography, is written in the third person to mitigate, one's impression of its whipped egotism, presents a personality even more irrepressible than the cork in a bucket of "T. A. B.'s" tutor. The cool audacity with which. even as a lad, he rifled the privacies of any current celebrity, in his quest after autograph letters, was as colossal and impressive as the sky-scrapers of New York or the tall tales of the West, which represent the Elizabethan hyperbole ripe and running to seed in a new soil. We do not find it easy in all cases to tolerate his moralisings; in such passages there is too much Smiles

for smiles to be possible,

an excessive belief in the American business maxim that success is a kind of virtue in itself. The Puritanical touch in Mr. Bok, especially when ex-

pressed in the pathos which has been defined as moral wet-rot, is at times irritating to a degree. A flagrant example was the campaign he started to save the poor innocent American soldiers from the temptations of London, Paris, and other European cities—temptations that are as obvious



A DRAMATIST WITH A "DOUBLE EVENT" ON THE CURRENT STAGE: MR. JOHN GALSWORTHY.

Mr. John Galsworthy has two new pieces now running on the London stage. One is "A Family Man," produced by Mr. Norman McKinnel at the Comedy on June 2. The other is "The First and the Last," a grim little one-act play given at the Aldwych, at matinées on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, along with "The New Morality," by the late Harold Chapin.

Photograph by E. O. Hoppe.

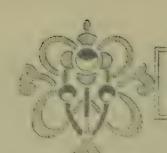
and even more devastating in the great American centres of population. But he did a good deal to raise the literary standard of journalism in the United States, and famous authors and statesmen in every part of the English-speaking world accepted his cheques and his friendship. Mr. Gladstone, it is true, escaped becoming a contributor to the Ladies' Home Journal—but he had to die to do it! As a repository of quotable anecdotes, the book is excellent.

Americans are more intrigued by the romantic side of industry-building than we are who have nothing equal to their histories of the Comstock Lode, the Californian placer-mines, the cattle and sheep ranches of the West, etc. Yet, as it happens, this week has brought me two admirable chronicles of little-known phases of Empire-building in the wondrous wildernesses of the Far South. SILVER TO STEEL" (Melbourne: Robertson; 31s. 6d. net), by Roy Bridges, a powerful and picturesque writer, is the story of the Broken Hill Proprietary, which, in the space of thirty-five years, has yielded 173,451,037 ounces of silver, 1,279,334 tons of lead, and 102,857 ounces of golda record only exceeded by that of the Comstock Lode, the greatest ore deposit of the American Silverado. An even more compelling book of the same kind is "TUTIRA: THE STORY OF A NEW ZEALAND SHEEP STATION" (Blackwood and Sons; 42s. net), by H. Guthrie-Smith, which shows the difficulties that had to be overcome before the wildernesses of the North Island, could be conquered and made to support profitable flocks of sheep and the white pioneers who owned them. Mr. Guthrie-Smith is a master of Maori history, of botany and all the other open-air sciences, and of the complex economics of sheep-ranching, and never for a moment is his book lacking in human interest. Those who read this many-phased story of a single episode of the making of New Zealand will understand the intense love of the "Maorilanders" for their country which repeats on the obverse of the globe our own passion for Mother England.



DANCER OF THE "FARRUCA" IN "CUADRO FLAMENCO": MME.
MARIA DALBAICIN, A BEAUTIFUL SPANISH GIPSY AT THE PRINCES
THEATRE; ALSO SEEN IN "THE THREE-CORNERED HAT."

The Andalusian dances under the title "Cuadro Flamenco," introduced by the Russian Ballet at the Princes Theatre, made an immediate hit. They are performed by a caté-concert party from Seville. One of the most attractive is the "farruca" by Mme. Maria Dalbaicin, since seen with the Russian Ballet in "The Three-Cornered Hat."—[Photograph by Count Rehbinder.]



### THE "ACADEMY" OF PARIS:

NOTABLE PICTURES AT THE SALON.





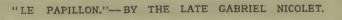


"LE SOUPÇON."-BY GUSTAVE ALAUX.



"L'ÉTOILE."—BY THE LATE GABRIEL NICOLET.







"TENDRESSE."-BY MLLE. GERTRUDE BRICARD.

The Salon in Paris is, of course, the French equivalent of the Royal Academy in London. It takes place every year and includes works by living painters, sculptors, architects, engravers, and lithographers. The 1921 Salon was opened to the public

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on Sunday, May 1. It is held in the Grand Palais of the Champs-Elysées, Avenue Alexandre III. The price of admission is two francs, and on Sunday afternoons one franc. Other notable pictures will appear in a later issue.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VIZZAVONA.



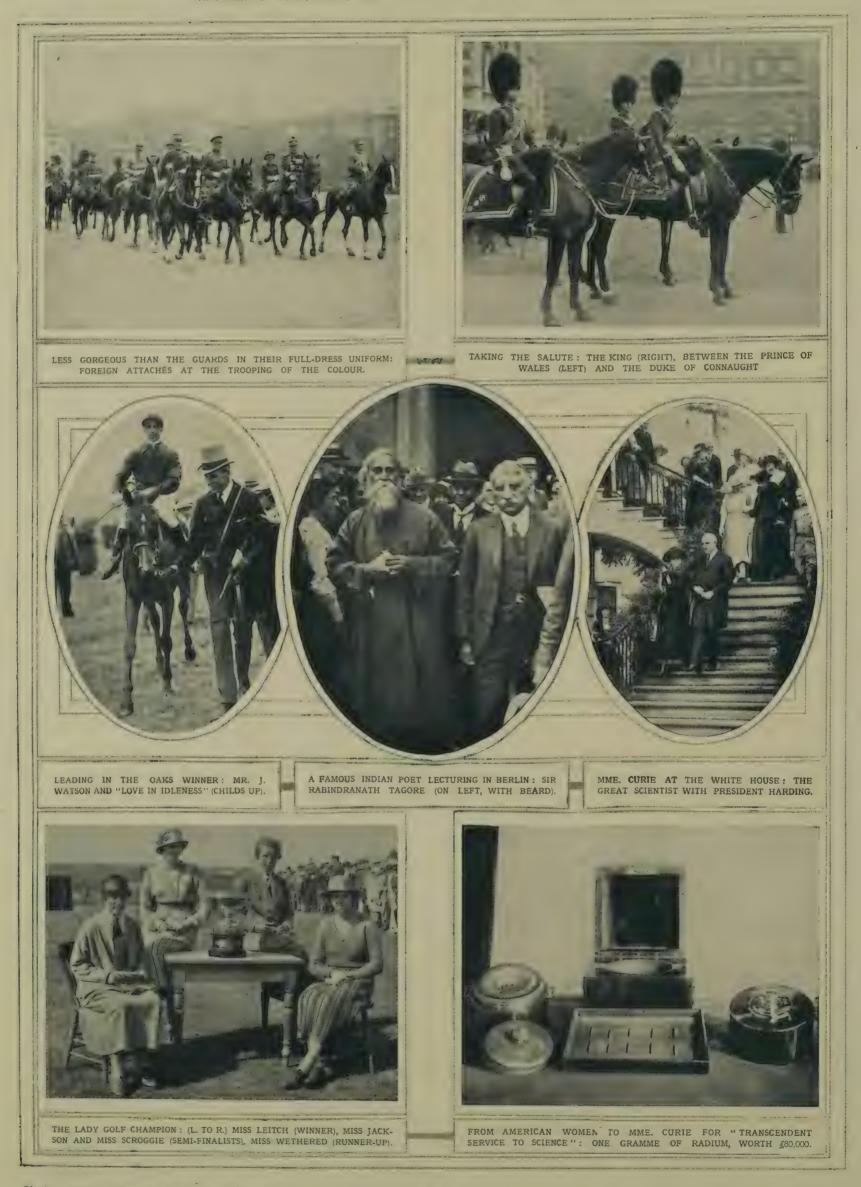
THE FIRST ULSTER PARLIAMENT: THE HISTORIC SCENE IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE CITY HALL, BELFAST, AFTER THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

The first Parliament of Northern Ireland was inaugurated in the City Hall, Belfast, on June 7, as a preliminary to the formal opening in State by the King on June 22. His Majesty was represented by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord FitzAlan, who read the Royal Proclamation and then left the Chamber for a time. Major the Hon. Hugh O'Neill, M.P., was unanimously elected Speaker, and retired to assume his robes and wig. Returning, the Speaker took the oath,

the Mace was placed on the table, and the Members were sworn in. All the 40 Unionists were there, but the 12 Sinn Pein and Nationalist Members did not attend. The Prime Minister, Sir James Craig, is seen (in silk hat) sitting just to the left of the table. The procedure followed in the main that of Westminster, with one or two exceptions, such as the presence of "attangers," both in the galleries and on the floor of the House.

### ROYAL, PRESIDENTIAL, LITERARY, AND SPORTING: NOTABLE OCCASIONS

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., ALFIERI, SPORT AND GENERAL, KEYSTONE VIEW Co., G.P.A., AND PHOTOPRESS.



Of the toreign military attachés at the Trooping of the Colour on June 4, three were in khaki and several in horizon blue.—Mr. J. Watson's "Love in Idleness," ridden by J. Childs, won the Oaks at Epsom on June 3.—Sir Rabindranath Tagore is shown above outside a lecture hall in Berlin.—Mme. Curie, the great scientist who, with her late husband, discovered radium, was presented by President Harding, at the White House, Washington, on May 20, with one gramme of the precious substance (about 1'30 oz.), worth about £80,000, on behalf of the women of America. The radium was contained in the ten tubes

seen in the centre of the lower right-hand photograph, which shows the steel and lead container (on the left) with ten holes into which the tubes fit, and the mahogany box for the whole. An inscription states that the gift is "in recognition of her transcendent service to science and to humanity in the discovery of radium." The other photograph shows Mme. Curie, on the President's arm, descending the steps from the White House to the lawn after the ceremony.—

In the final of the Ladies' Golf Tournament at Turnberry, Miss Cecil Leitch, the champion, retained her title, beating Miss Joyce Wethered by 4 and 3.

### Guards in Scarlet and Gold, with Bearskins: The Trooping of the Colour.



WITH A CAPTURED GERMAN GUN IN THE FOREGROUND: THE KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE HELD ONCE MORE AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

The Trooping of the Colour in the King's Birthday Parade at the Horse Guards on June 4 was a brilliant pageant, for the Guardsmen wore their full-dress uniforms of scarlet and gold, with bearskins, as in pre-war days. The troops taking part in the ceremony were provided by the Life Guards, Grenadier Guards, Scots Guards, and Coldstream Guards. The two great German guns, camouflaged

in mottled drab and green, that stand before the Admiralty wall, gave a grim reminder of the war, in which the Guards took so brilliant a part. Last year, it will be remembered, the ceremony was held in Hyde Park, owing to the presence of huts on the Horse Guards Parade, but these having since been removed, it was possible to revert to the customary scene of the occasion.

PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.

### A "Fourth" without Fireworks, Owing to the Coal Stoppage: Eton's Great Day.



THE FOURTH OF JUNE CELEBRATIONS AT ETON: THE CALLING OF "ABSENCE" IN THE QUADRANGLE.

Although the Fourth of June celebrations at Eton this year were subject to certain restrictions, owing to the industrial crisis and the need for economising light and fuel, there was no diminution in the high spirits or success of the occasion. It had been announced by the Headmaster (Dr. C. A. Alington) that there would be no entertaining, so the Provost's luncheon party was cancelled,

as also was the fireworks display in the evening. There was a great gathering of relatives and Old Etonians, who mostly came by motor-car, and the food problem was solved by the hampers which they brought. "Absence" was called in Weston's Yard at noon, and in School Yard at 5.30. The events of the day included speeches, cricket matches, and the time-honoured procession of boats.

Риотобкари ву І.В.:

### DAINTY ROGUES IN PORCELAIN: FIGURES FROM "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA."



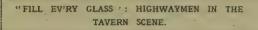
These dainty figures in Chelsea Cheyne Pottery, representing characters in "The Beggar's Opera," are the work of Miss Gwendolen Parnell, of the Chelsea Potteries. The whole set of thirteen pieces is now in the London Museum at Lancaster House, St. James's, and we have been enabled to photograph them by courtesy of the Keeper and Secretary, Mr. F. A. Harman Oates, F.S.A. They are of especial interest just now for the purpose of comparison with the living figures

in the successful Hammersmith revival of Gay's delicious satire, some scenes of which are illustrated on the facing page. With their picturesque costumes and formal eighteenth-century air, the subjects lend themselves very appropriately to treatment in pottery, and in fashioning them Miss Parnell has had scope for the exercise of her delicate art at its best. Most of the characters can easily be identified in the photographs given opposite.

### STAGE ROGUES IN FLESH AND BLOOD: "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA."

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY WALTER BENINGTON.







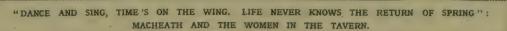
"MR. LOCKIT AND I HAVE A LITTLE BUSINESS WITH THE CAPTAIN": (LEFT TO RIGHT)
PEACHUM, MACHEATH (RECAPTURED), LOCKIT, AND MRS. TRAPES.



"SO-YOU RABBLE THERE-RUN AND CRY, A REPRIEVE!-LET THE PRISONER BE BROUGHT BACK TO HIS WIVES IN TRIUMPH":

THE INTERRUPTED EXECUTION OF MACHEATH AT THE END OF "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA."











"TO WHAT A WOFUL PLIGHT HAVE I BROUGHT MYSELF": MACHEATH IN NEWGATE.

Mr. Nigel Playfair's remarkably successful revival of "The Beggar's Opera," at the Lyric, Hammersmith, celebrated its first anniversary on June 6, being played for the 416th time. Miss Nonny Lock, Mr. Alfred Heather, and Mr. Arthur Wynn were seen on this occassion in their original characters. The acting throughout is admirably finished. Mr. Frederick Ranalow appears as Macheath, Miss Elsie French as Mrs. Peachum, Miss Katherine Arkandy as Polly Peachum, Miss Violet Marquesita as Lucy Lockit, Miss Beryl Freeman as Diana Trapes, Mr. Tristan Lawson as Lockit, and Mr. Arnold Pilbeam as the Beggar. The part of Peachum

has been played at different times by Mr. Arthur Wynn and Mr. Frederic Austin. The central photograph shows the finale, when the Beggar, as author (seen on the extreme right), suddenly stops the execution of Macheath by introducing a reprieve in deference to the popular taste for happy endings. It is interesting to compare these characters with the pottery figures opposite. A feature of the production is the device by which the same scene, with slight alterations, does duty for Peachum's house, a street, a tavern, and Newgate Prison. A model of the scene was given as a souvenir to each member of the audience on the anniversary.











### MUSIC. OF

### WEEK OF BACH RECITALS.

By EDWARD J. DENT.

M OST pianists put one piece of Bach into their recital programmes, and it is generally a piece of Bach transcribed by somebody else - Bach-Tausig, Bach-Liszt, or Bach-Busoni. It comes at the beginning of the afternoon, a concession to historic antiquity, balanced by the concession to virtuosity at the end in the shape of a Liszt Rhapsody. The body of the programme, the main dishes of the feast, may be either a Beethoven sonata or a group of Chopin, possibly something quite modern. Whatever the style of the pianist may be, whether he belong to the nineteenth century or to the twentieth, it never occurs to him to draw upon Bach for those items that are to be expressive of his own most concentrated personality, or to thrill and charm the audience at the moment of their keenest receptivity. Occasionally a player will present a whole programme of Beethoven, of Chopin, or even of Liszt; but a recital of nothing but Bach, let alone of Bach unadulterated, is more than most of them would ever dream of attempting.

Mr. Harold Samuel has plunged boldly into not a single Bach recital, but a set of six, on six consecutive days. In going to this extreme he has shown his wisdom as well as his minute knowledge of Bach. For when I looked at his programmes my first feeling was one of disappointment; there are so many things which I should like to hear Mr. Samuel play that find no place on his list at all. He gave us only two of the

Inventions, only one of the English Suites, a mere fifteen preludes and fugues out of the" Forty-Eight." Where were the Italian Concerto and the Capriccio on the Departure of a Beloved Brother? The fact is, that Mr. Samuel ought to have given us a fortnight of Bach, or even a month.

There are many different ways of interpreting Bach, but if we were to listen to Bach for a week on end, Mr. Samuel's way is certainly the best. A few years ago Mr. Samuel was hardly known ex-cept as an accompanist, and he was the best accompanist in London. Singers began to grumble when he 'asked to play a solo in the middle of a song-recital. When he gave up playing accompaniments altogether, they

grumbled still more. If he lived in Germany instead of England he would probably be still an accompanist, and the best accompanist in Germany, for as a solo player he is too self-effacing and too scholarly to make a sensation in a land of wonderful virtuosi. In England we appreciate the virtuosi, but we have a peculiarly English breed of pianists whom we regard with a more intimate affection. .It is characteristic of all English art that it is domestic. The English painter, as a general rule, paints not for the public gallery, but for the private house.

The concerts that give us the keenest pleasure are those which make us forget that we are in a concert-room. It is Mr. Harold Samuel's peculiar gift to take us out of the atmospl of the public hall. His six Bach recitals showed how valuable and beautiful this gift of his is. It was only his scholarship and self-effacement that made them possible. There are other pianists who might have played Bach in a far more overwhelming style. Mr. Samuel never overwhelms; he would not wish even Bach to overwhelm us. He took us through Preludes, Fugues, Partitas and Variations like a connoisseur exhibiting a priceless collection of Dürer engrav-When we "encored" him, it was not with the uncontrolled emotion of the vulgar herd; it was a polite request—"Would you be so kind as to let us look at that last one again?" It was a privilege, one felt, to have been admitted to the examination of such exquisite workmanship.

Mr. Samuel's Bach pieces resembled a set of engravings not only in their exquisite workmanship, but in their small range of emotion and He takes Bach exactly as he finds him. He makes no absurd pose of playing Bach as if the pianoforte were a harpsichord, though he knows what a harpsichord is, and a clavichord too. But he also makes no pose of monumentalising Bach as if the most magnificent of concert grand pianofortes were hopelessly inadequate for the glorification of his genius. The actual dis-

A BRILLIANT AMERICAN SOPRANO: MISS ETHEL FRANK.



tance between his forte and his piano, between his andante and his allegro, is small, but within that range every note is exactly graded to its due value of length or loudness. A monumental performance of Bach is all very well for one item in a mixed programme, but for a series of Bach recitals the colossal style would be unendurable. The reward of sacrificing the colossal style is that it becomes possible to hear a number of beautiful things which the colossal players never touch, or at least never touch in public.

After a performance by one of the giants, people often come away—professional pianists among them—feeling that they never wish to touch the pianoforte again. When Mr. Harold Samuel plays, even the amateurs go home making good resolutions to practise and to study their Bach a little more thoroughly. For Mr. Samuel's programmes were full of the things which people can play for themselves at home. And in playing them, as he does, quite simply and unaffectedly, yet with a complete understanding of their subtlest beauties, he is contributing more to the musical life of this country than the great virtuosi can ever do. He has no desire to be taken for a wonderful pianist; he has no desire to make us think Bach wonderful. He makes his audience feel Bach to be beautiful, and beautiful in a quiet and intimate way, that permits the ordinary humble music-lover to come into the closest con-

tact with him. The ordinary humble musiclover is apt to be frightened by the Forty-Eight Preludes and Fugues, especially when he hears stories of people who at the age of twelve could play them all, and from memory, too. Mr. Samuel shows him that there is at any rate a fair number of them which are within reasonable reach. and shows too that a fugue is not a dry, inhuman thing, but a living organism; one, too, that is not incompatible with sentiment or even humour. He has a charming way of playing fugues, so that they seem to become conversations. Some pianists make the pianoforte sing; Mr. Samuel makes it talk.



A DISTINGUISHED BRITISH COMPOSER: MR. EUGENE GOOSSENS.

recitals at the Wigmore Hall.

A PLAYER OF BACH: MR. HAROLD SAMUEL.

With regard to our photographs, it should be noted that Mr. Goossens is well known both as composer and conductor. Last Tuesday he conducted at a most interesting orchestral conce:t at the Queen's Hall, when Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps" and other modern works were given.---Admirers of Mr. Spivakovsky will be glad to hear that he is giving another recital at the Wigmore Hall on June 18 .- Miss Ethel Frank gave her final concert at the Oueen's Hall last Thursday evening. assisted by the Queen's Hall Orchestra. She has a voice of rare purity, and her diction is excellent. On six days of last week Mr. Harold Samuel gave a series of remarkably interesting Bach

Photographs by Alvin Langdon Coburn, Siri Fisher-Schneevoigt, Foulsham and Banfield Ltd., and Hatley Bacon.

Mr. Samuel is

pianist from whom everybody can learn something: one proof of it is that professional pianists go to listen to him. But he is completely free from the vices of the didactic pianist. There are some players of the scholarly spirit who cannot play the classics without presenting the appearance of giving a lecture on them at the same time. They unroll an "instructive edition" before their audience. The didactic pianist is in most cases a mediocre performer. The didactic manner is really a mask, like the ultra-emotional manner, put on in the hopes of concealing an inefficient technique. It is very easy to underrate the value of Mr. Samuel's technical skill, because for him technique is, as it should be, the servant of expression. It is all quiet and so lencate the perfection of it. And another proof of his high accomplishment is the fact that one can listen to a whole series of recitals without ever finding Bach monotonous, or a single concert too long. Mr. Samuel would no doubt wish us to give the credit to Bach, and it is true enough that he is a composer of infinite variety, even when we limit him to his harpsichord music alone. But it is the high technical skill of the player, directed by the knowledge of a sensitive mind, that makes us realise this wealth of varied inspiration within the narrow limits of a restrained and delicate style. Mr. Samuel's Bach recitals have brought a new spirit into our London concert life, and no one can have listened to them without deriving from them a deepened sense of musicianship.

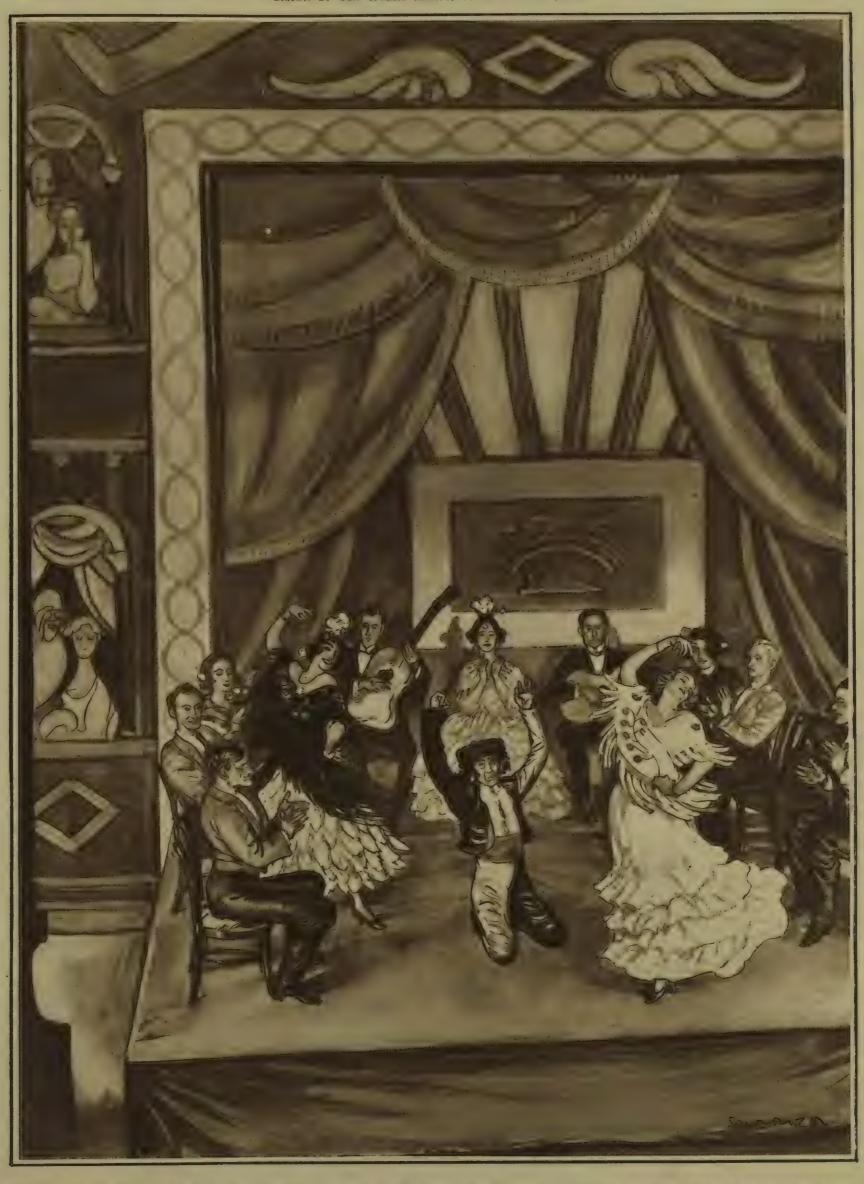
A' YOUNG PIANIST:

MR. JASCHA SPIVAK-

OVSKY.

### SPAIN AND THE RUSSIAN BALLET: THE CHARM OF CUADRO FLAMENCO.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.



WITH A FOOTLESS "DANCER" AND PICASSO DÉCOR: AN ANDALUSIAN TRIO-(LEFT TO RIGHT) MME. MARIA DALBAICIN, MATE EL SIN PIES, AND MLLE. LA RUBIA DE JEREZ, IN THE GARROTIN GROTESCO, AT THE PRINCES THEATRE.

The new group of Andalusian dancers introduced by the Russian Ballet at the Princes Theatre quickly became the talk of the town. They give eight dances under the general title of "Cuadro Flamenco," amid bold and appropriate décor by Pablo Picasso. The performance takes place on a raised platform—a small stage within the stage—giving the impression of a gathering in an old-fashioned Spanish country inn. The performers sit in a circle strumming and clapping, taking the floor by turns in various dances, while one of the women every now and then breaks into plaintive song. The whole effect is rather akin

to an al fresco coster jollification. The particular dance here illustrated is the "Garrotin Grotesco," by Mme. Maria Dalbaicin (left), Mate el Sin Pies (the footless "dancer"), and Mlle. La Rubia de Jerez (in white). Mme Dalbaicin, a portrait of whom is given on our "Books of the Day" page, has since appeared with the Russian Ballet in "The Three-Cornered Hat." The seated figures are (left to right): Estampillo, Rojas, La Lopez, El Sevillano (guitarist), La Minarita (singer), El Martell (guitarist), La Gabrielita del Garrotin, El Tejero, and El Moreno.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

### LADIES' NEWS.

HERE we are in June, the Derby and the Oaks over, Ascot due next week, and socially nothing doing. That is to say, nothing in comparison with what we are accustomed to at this time of year. As I write it is quite uncertain if there will be railway facilities for getting to and from Royal Ascot. The road Derby turned out a success, so doubtless would a road Ascot; all the same, the conveniences of approach at Ascot are less than at Epsom, and the distance from town greater. Women have ordered their Ascot frocks and are as anxious to wear them as ever, but some of them sigh and tell one that their Court gowns are reposing at the dressmaker's unworn, and if the difficulties of transit prove great, their Ascot frocks will have to do next year! I imagine that the designers of fashion will veto that

Next month the King and Queen of the Belgians come to visit us in state, and to receive from us some expression of our intense admiration for them in a rousing welcome. As a rule they fly here, and in doing so are independent of the all-important coal. An arrival in state by aeroplane would be quite an innovation. Queen Elizabeth is a very picturesque little lady who thoroughly understands the art of dress from her own individual standpoint. She gives small attention to fashion, and yet she is never out of the most up-to-date picture. King Albert is one of the lucky people who look just what they are, a faculty that has been given to a very limited number of heroes.

It is rather silly for people to say that pearls will lose their popularity with women because the Japanese culture of pearls has vulgarised them. We all love pearls, because there is no gem more becoming to fine skins and because no other gem is in itself more beautiful. Any other theory would be vulgarising us into a sex caring for things only because of their cost. That, I think, is a habit of mind into which men fall more easily than women, because they have always had more to do with money, and money is not an elevating commodity, albeit a very useful one. The other day I was lost in admiration of a perfect rope of beautiful pearls worn by an affluent friend. "Admiring my pearls?" said she. "These are not my real, original loves, you know; the responsibility of wearing them every day and night wore me out, so they are in the bank, and these beau-tiful dears are Ciro." There it was: her husband had given her £30,000 in pearls, and she was far

happier with equally lovely ones at about £50, but he believed her to be wearing his original gift and rejoiced in the value; her joy was in the beauty.



THE CRAZE FOR LACE.

If you cannot have an all-lace dress, Paris has decreed that the next best thing is to have one well trimmed with it.

Photograph by G.P.A.

One of the most brilliant events of this season will be the Alexandra Night Ball at Lansdowne House. It will be for Queen Alexandra's Nurses Fund, and will therefore take place, coal or no coal, and several

members of the Royal Family will be present. It will be like old times to see the great wagon-roofed Adam Ball-room, sometimes called the Sculpture Gallery, filled with a brilliant company. I have seen it so many times—usually for political receptions. It has not been used since before the war by Lady Lansdowne. The two weddings there of her granddaughters to Captain Ivan Cobbold and to Mr. McMillan required only the inner and outer halls, the library suite of drawing-rooms and dining-rooms-all on the ground floor, as is also the ball-room, which is entered from the library. There are no rooms over it; it has the appearance of having been added as an annexe to the house. Lord and Lady Lansdowne are in their new house in Brook Street. Her son, the present Marquess, will come of age next January; and her youngest daughter, Lady Beatrix Patricia De la Poer Beresford, will be a débutante of this year, if opportunity be afforded for making her début in the conventional way at Court.

Derby Day was wonderful! When one remembered that there were no trains, it seemed little short of marvellous; and on all sides came the same information of quite easy transit by motor from town. The big air-ship policeman was busy aloft, with a wickedlooking little lead-coloured 'plane fussing about too; and their earth-bound brothers in blue, on horseback and afoot also, spent a busy time resulting in quite a triumph. I had never seen the Queen in the daytime in black-save in complete mourning. The dress was of draped charmeuse, with a chemisette and high collar of creamy lace held with a diamond and pearl brooch. Her Majesty wore ear-rings to match, and some rows of pearls. For motoring down, a beaded coat in black and silver was worn. Princess Mary looked very pretty in cornflower-blue chiffon, bodice and skirt finished with a pretty red-and-blue embroidery. Her wide-brimmed blue straw hat was prettily touched with red.

Travellers to Belgium and the Ardennes will be interested to learn that the Great Eastern Railway Company will inaugurate on July 2 a new service to the Continent between Harwich and Zeebrugge. The S.S. Roulers, with every comfort for passengers, will sail from Harwich every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, travellers booking their luggage through to Belgian towns; and there will be through connections to Cologne, other Rhine towns, and to Bâle. The service from Zeebrugge to Harwich will be on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday. Pullman, dining, and breakfast-car expresses will connect with the steamers. The train will leave London, Liverpool Street Station, at 8.30 p.m.









# A MOTHER'S MARVELLOUS TESTIMONY

MRS. D. HAMPSHIRE, Wimbledon, writes: "I have much pleasure in sending you group of my five little children, all of whom have been brought up entirely on Mellin's Food. They have never experienced any of the "usual" children's ailments, and have cut their teeth without any trouble at all; they are also always very happy and contented, and it seems to me Mellin's has the great advantage of not only developing the body of a child, but the brains as well, as the children are all so forward and intelligent. I can never be grateful enough to you for the chance of sampling

# Mellin's Food

on my first baby. I would not be without it in the house as up to to-day my eldest little boy always has a mug of Mellin's Food before going to bed, and for his breakfast. Hoping that Mellin's will prove as big a blessing to other mothers as it has been to me."

Mellin's Food has proved a blessing to many thousands of mothers. Prepared as directed, it is similar in every way to baby's natural food. It is easily digested and assimilated, and contains, in perfect balance, all the substances necessary to build body, bone and brain.

Handbook sent free — Samples forwarded postage free on receipt of sixpence in stamps.



### SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

WHITE WHALES.

NEWSPAPER reports, wherever matters relating to natural history subjects are concerned, are notoriously inaccurate, and not seldom, on that account, mischievous. I am reminded of this fact by a statement in my newspaper this morning to the

effect that the French Navy is to wage war on whales in the neighbourhood of Brest. Crews of fishery boats, I learn, have been ordered to open fire on any white whales sighted on patrol, and the Admiralty has been requested to instruct destroyers and scout ships in these waters to assist in destroying whales, to prevent their ravages among sardines.

Now, if only white whales are to be fired upon, no harm will be done, nor will any ammunition be wasted. And this for the simple reason that white whales never by any chance wander so far south as Brest! The white whale, or Beluga, is confined to Arctic waters, though on rare occasions stragglers have been recorded from Scotland and off the eastern coasts of North America. Only the adult-which attains a length of from sixteen to twenty feet-is white. The colour of the young animal is blackish. As it approaches maturity it becomes mottled, then yellowish, and finally snow white. Though essentially a marine animal, it will ascend rivers-mainly, apparently, in pursuit of salmon. It has been said to ascend the Yukon River for a distance of seven hundred miles. But, besides fish, cuttle-fish and crustacea are also largely eaten, and these are hunted at great depths in the ocean. There is one other fact about this whale that is worth noting, and this

concerns its "voice." I have failed to find any precise information as to the nature or volume of the sounds it utters, but they are sufficiently conspicuous to have earned for the animal, among whalers, the name of "Sea Canary."

So much for the "white whales" of Brest. And now as to the "sardines." These answer to the

" pilchards" of the Cornish fisheries. The small fish sold in tins as sardines are young pilchards, and are taken by the French fishermen during the summer. They are the "sardines de rogue," so called because salted cod's roe, or "rogue," is scattered in the water to attract the fish before the nets are shot. They could be similarly taken by our Cornish fishermen, who, however, seem to prefer to confine



THE WINNER OF THE DERBY: MR. J. B. JOEL'S HUMORIST.

Mr. J. B. Joel's colt Humorist (by Polymelus-Jest), trained by Morton and ridden by S. Donoghue, won the Derby on June 1, by a neck, from Lord Astor's Craig an Eran. Mr. J. Watson's Lemonora was third, three lengths behind. Sir J. Buchanan's Alan Breck came in fourth, and Mr. W. E. Whineray's Leighton was fifth. Photograph by Sport and General.

> their attentions to the adult pilchard, known to the French fishermen as "sardines de dérive"drift sardines, caught by drifting with the net without bait.

What, then, are the "whales" so remorselessly condemned to be shot at sight? Probably the smaller cetacea grouped under the terms porpoise and

dolphin. The fishermen are evidently convinced that these animals, which travel in large "schools," levy too heavy a toll upon the sardines. No evidence, however, is apparent that any sort of investigation has been made to discover whether the fishery is, as a matter of fact, really impoverished by such raids. The accused should at least have been put upon their trial, even though the trial must begin, French fashion,

by assuming guilt till innocence

is proved.

Wild animals in every quarter of the globe have been and are being wiped out of existence at the behest of real or imaginary commercial interests. This state of affairs is lament-For the extinction of one species after another is doing incalculable harm to science and the scientists of the future, and commercial enterprise itself suffers.

Evidence of this is at the present moment very forcibly brought home in the case of the whaling The Scottish whaling industry. stations have had to be closed down this year for lack of whales. Over-fishing has similarly closed down the whaling stations of the Cape and the Antarctic stations. This is a really serious matter, and is due to the refusal of those concerned to listen to the warnings given repeatedly during the last few years by men of science who were anxiously following the remorseless slaughter which improved methods of fishing have made possible.

Over - fishing destroyed the Basque "Right - whale" fishery and the Greenland Right - whale fishery. It now looks as if the Rorqual fishery will immediately follow. Yet, properly conserved, each of these fisheries might have been run as a profitable enterprise

for generations yet to come. How much longer will the man of science be ignored? How long will it take the "Captains of Industry" to discover that it is not wise to kill the goose that lays the golden egg? They are masterful people, these "Captains," scorning "sentiment"— and also W. P. PYCRAFT. " common-sense."



Can You Guess Three Kinds of Toffee I love that all have one name?

> There's Toffee-de-Luxe, Egg-and-Cream-de-Luxe, Chocolate Toffee-de-Luxe.

But you always have to ask for Mackintosh's.

I can't say which I like best. Can you?

Mackintosh's Toffee is sold by Confectioners everywhere in 4-lb. Family Tins, Small Tins, and loose by weight.



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- JOHNNIE WALKER: "You keep yourself warm with your mantle, eh!"

Gaucho: "No, sir, with you."

Guaranteed same quality all over the world

### THE CULT OF THE POSTAGE STAMP. BY PRED J. MELVILLE.

CURIOUS little comedy has been running its course in our West Indian colony of Bermuda, where a local celebration was due for August 1 of last year. On that date in 1620 the first General Assembly of the Colony met at St. George, and the colonists decided that it would be appropriate to commemorate the tercentenary last year of the establishment of representative institutions in Bermuda. Among other measures for marking the anniversary, it was decided to issue a special series The Governor in Council took the usual of stamps. step of arranging for the stamps to be prepared and printed in London. The House of Assembly felt that this was a matter for the exercise of local talent, and has shown a keen interest in the preparations for the issue. Last June there was a lively debate in the House on the subject, and the House supported the design which had been prepared by a local artist, in preference to the one which was being prepared

At that time, however, it was obvious that the locally designed stamp could not be sent to London, engraved and printed and supplies delivered to the Colony in time for the date of the celebration, August 1, 1920. A decision was arrived at that both designs should be proceeded with, and a set of

nine stamps in each type should be issued. Naturally the Governor's stamp had got a good start over the local one, but even it was some months too late for the intended date. It appeared in the Colony at the beginning of this year, and it is only now followed by the rival design. Thus the Bermudans have two distinct series of stamps on sale concurrently at their post-offices, and one wonders if the colonists have taken sides as to which is the better, and whether, when they go to the post-office to buy stamps for use on their letters, they have to specify whether they want the Governor's stamps or the "Dale" type of stamps.

The first of the two designs shows the King's profile to left in an oval, with the badge of the Colony in the adjoining oval. The ship in this design is a revival of a feature of the reverse of the old local copper coinage, known as "hog money," and on other coinage current up to the end of the eighteenth century. The arms granted to the Bermuda Company in 1619 included a ship, and it was probably meant to symbolise the Sea Venture, in which Sir George Somers was wrecked early in the seventeenth century.

The design by Mr. J. H. Dale, a local artist, who served on a committee of the House of Representatives to report on a suitable design, strikes a somewhat new note in colonial stamp designs. The King's profile is on a circular panel, and the local interest is embodied in the four devices in the spandrels.

At the top left is the old ship, and at the top right is the modern coatof - arms. In the lower left corner is the Sword of State, as used three centuries ago, and in the right-hand bottom corner is the gavel, symbolising the office of Speaker of the House of Assembly at the present time.

A change of watermark for the stamps printed to the order of the Crown Agents



RECORDING HOLIDAY MEMORIES: THE KODAK GIRL—
A NEW POSTER BY MR. CLAUDE E. SHEPPERSON,
A.R.A., THE WELL-KNOWN ARTIST.

In his new poster, Mr. Shepperson has caught the spirit of youth and the spirit of holiday. "Quick, thy tablets, Memory!" says a poet, but nowadays we use, instead of tablets, a Kodak. There is no better way of preserving happy holiday memories.

for the Colonies will produce a large crop of new varieties for the collector of British colonial stamps. All new supplies sent out to the colonies for some weeks past have been on the new paper, which has the watermarked initials "C.A." (Crown Agents) in script, instead of Roman letters. Among those already issued are several of the Bermudans; Hong Kong, 4 cents, 8 cents and 10 cents; Jamaica, 1½d. ("contingent embarking") Grenada and Somaliland Protectorate. The change will, however, extend to a large number of colonies.

Two new values in the current design from Curação have just come to hand in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent pale lilac and  $r\frac{1}{2}$  cent blue.



Nos. 1 and 2. Rival series of Bermuda Tercentenary stamps: (1) the Covernor's design prepared in London; (2) the local design by Mr. J. H. Dale. No. 3. Showing a contingent embarking: a Jamaican stamp with the new Crown Colony water-mark. Nos. 4 and 5. Hong-Kong stamps on Crown Colony paper. Nos. 6 and 7. Two new values in the current design from Curação.—{Stamps supplied by Mr. F. J. Melville, 110, Strand, W.C.2.}



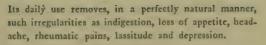
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Other lengths at proportionate rates—Gold Clasp 2:/6 extra.

Descriptive backlet, No. 16, containing illustrations of all Ciro Pearl Jewellery (sent post free).

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"Time destroys the calculations of man but confirms the judgment of Nature."—Civero.



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### WITH THE EARTH EYES AND THE BLACK AND WHITE BLOODS.

OVER three Provinces there is fear of the "Mantsz," the wild men of the hills, who burn and murder and take into captivity. On the cultivated south side of the Yangtse, in that part which faces the jungle of the Nosu on the north, the Chinese have dotted towers against the raiders, and many a blood-freezing tale they tell of them. The Nosu still strikes on occasion, knowing that dread of him is the only thing that keeps his enemies from overwhelming him, as they must and will one day, for he is in-dependent amidst a myriad "aliens."

Yet Mr. Pollard, aided by a sense of humour, clerical garments which led the tribesmen to dub him "The Man Black Bear," healthy respect for his camera and telescope Munchausened into machineguns, and a childish interest in his magic-lantern, not only penetrated into the mystery land, but found friends among the dwellers therein, was adopted into the Nhe clan, as Nhe-jah-jah, and was offered a pipesmoking young lady to wife!

Under such conditions, it is not surprising that he learnt much that was new to him and that the resulting book, "In Unknown China" (Seeley, Service, and Co.), is of more than usual interest.

The ground he covers is very considerable—the position of the Nosu in relation to the Chinese, their domestic life, superstitions, characters, and so forth, and, in a particularly fascinating section, the feudal system under which they live.
"At the head are the Earth Eyes, or Earth Con-

trollers, corresponding to the Chief Barons in the European Feudal System. Next to these come the

13 DAYS

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25 GUINEAS

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Black Nosu, often erroneously called the Black Bones. It would be more correct to call them Black Bloods. Lower than these are the White Nosu, also erroneously named White Bones. Then follow on the slaves, who are usually, but not always, white Nosu who have not gained their freedom.

Needless to say, the Earth Eyes own most of the They retain part for their own use, let part to tenants, and apportion the rest, at a very nominal rent, to the Black Bloods, who have to render fealty for it and can be called upon for service at any time. "When any fighting has to be done, they must bring their men properly armed and provisioned, ready to defend their Earth Eye from attack, or to make attack on his behalf. . . . White Blood retainers . again have portions of land assigned to them, and pay for this land in personal service. . . . I visited some of the slaves' homes, and saw, hung on the wall of each house, weapons and a bag of oatmeal. In the bag are also a thin copper basin and a spoon. The weapons must always be in readiness and the bag full. When there is trouble or the overlord needs help in fighting, the ram's horn is blown from the lord's castle or residence, and as soon as the warning sound is heard the retainer seizes his bag of oatmeal, ties it over his shoulder, takes his weapons in his hands, and hastens to the sound.'

The wizard and his ways are dealt with, too; and it may interest Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and the Rev. Vale Owen to note that to the Chinaman "Hades is just another world, a replica of China, a subterrestrial Celestial Empire. . . . In "The People's Paper," a vernacu ar daily published at Yunnan Fu, the issue of March 28, 1912, had a most remarkable journalistic article under the heading 'How Hades Adopted a

Republic.' It described how at the end of the last year the kitchen god had gone up to heaven and reported the establishment of the United Republic in China and all its advantages. The gods met together and asked The Pearly Emperor, the highest god in the Chinese Pantheon, to start a republic." The potentate abdicated and retired to the Western Heavens. Lao-tsz was elected President, and formed a Cabinet. "In addition to the Cabinet there was formed a Board of Consultation, a kind of advisory board to help guide the policy of the new government. This Board was composed of two Buddhas, the Goddess of Mercy, the head of the Taoist sect, and Jesus"!

Of such is Mr. Pollard's book. It will be read and enjoyed by very many.

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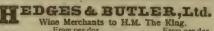
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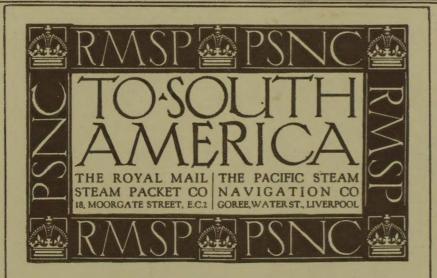
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# The Blessings of the COAL STOPPAGE

THE CLEANSING SUN-BATH.

HEALTH-GIVING RAYS.

London streets are being cleansed these days in a new way. The absence of smoke has given them a sun-bath of a kind which may react favourably on the public health.

It is well known that bleaching operations

At the present moment London and other great cities are approaching a condition of smokelessness which is allowing the chemical rays of light to pass almost as freely as they pass in the country. People, as was pointed out yesterday, are becoming sunburnt in city streets. More important still, city streets are being cleansed by antiseptic light. It is an interesting fact, and one which gives rise to many speculations. of certain discases.

The Medical Correspondent of the "Times," May 18, 1921

T needed a coal stoppage to show many of us the advantages which we should gain if no crude smoke-producing coal were burned in our homes

This ideal is attainable without a strike.

If we used our coal as it ought to be used, namely, not as a fuel, but as a raw material from which fuel can be extracted, the blessing of abundant and curative sunshine is one which we might permanently retain. By sending our coal to the gas works we obtain cleanly and smokeless fuels—gas and coke—which can serve us for heating, cooking, water-heating, lighting and power, in fact for all purposes, more efficiently than crude coal can do. And, in addition, by adopting this course we preserve for our use all the valuable by-products—drugs, dyes, fertilisers, motor-spirits, etc.—which lie hidden in the untreated coal, the "black diamonds" which are our most valuable national asset. are our most valuable national asset.



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### THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

When the Ministry of Transport The Problem of saddled the motorist with its the Car Thief. new licensing scheme-and, incidentally, with a vicious and totally unwarranted tax—the one merit the scheme appeared to possess was that it might add to the difficulties of the car thief when he came to dispose of his booty. It is common knowledge among those who have access to semi-official information that it was mainly due

Only the other day a man was charged at one of the London Courts with stealing a De Dion car, and, after a remand, the police confessed that they had been utterly unable to trace any owner for the car, and proposed to offer no further evidence against the accused man. There was nothing for the Bench to do but to discharge the latter! If this is the best the new system of registration can do, then I think it is certainly being purchased at far too high a cost. Of course, this is an extraordinary case, but there is no doubt that car-stealing is still rife. Every day

scheme that will defeat the combination of clever thief and willing receiver. Still, one would like to hear what the Minister of Transport and the police have to say now in defence of their wonderful system.

Difficult Starting. One hears all sorts of complaints about the difficulty of starting cold engines nowadays. Mostly, the present grades of petrol are blamed for this, but I have come to the conclusion that it is not always the fuel that is at fault. I have recently been undergoing an ex-



A VAUXHALL PICNIC IN AUSTRALIA: FOURTEEN VAUXHALL CARS IN GROSE VALE, NEW SOUTH WALES A Vauxhall picnic was recently organised by Mr. Boyd Edkins, the New South Wales agent for Vauxhall cars. Some fourteen owners of Vauxhalls drove to Grose Vale, about fifty miles from Sydney, and spent an enjoyable day. Several of the cars were of pre-war date.

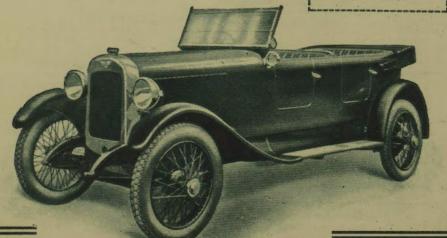
to pressure from the police authorities that the registration book and the displayed license were insisted upon, the reasons given being that they would tend to discourage theft, and to render easier the work of the police in tracing such thieves as persisted in their evil ways. At the time, I thought this was likely to be so, but recent happenings have led to a considerable modification of that view.

there are advertisements in the newspapers offering rewards in connection with stolen cars, yet one seldom sees any record of the thieves being brought to book. While it is possibly a little early to condemn the registration system on this account, it nevertheless seems to be falling very far short of anticipations as a safeguard against theft. I suppose the fact of the matter is that there is no conceivable

perience which has caused a lot of thought, to say nothing of hard work and vexation of spirit. For some reason or other which still remains to some extent obscure, the engine of my car has developed a habit of erratic starting. Sometimes it will behave quite well, and will start with the first swing. On another occasion it will not start at all until I have taken out a couple of the sparking plugs, poured



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## BROOKLANDS ON EASTER MONDAY

It won the 75 m.p.h. Short Handicap at 694 m.p.h., attaining a speed of  $\delta I_{\frac{1}{2}}$  m.p.h. during the run.

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petrol into them, and burnt it so as to warm them up. The trouble seems to be condensation of moisture inside the plug body, leading to a short circuiting of the electric current, though examination fails to detect any sign of such moisture. If this is indeed the trouble, I am at a loss to account for it. detachable head gasket is perfectly tight, and there is no sign of the slightest water-leak into the cylinders, so that the whole thing remains a mystery. But the trouble persists, and the procedure I adopt now is to try starting in the ordinary way, and if there is no immediate response, I remove the two

A discussion has re-

centre plugs, warm them up as described, and get a start at the first pull up of the starting-handle.

Carboncently been running Removers. in the correspondence columns of the Motor on the efficacy of chemical carbon-removers. Some who have used them say they are of no earthly use, while others aver that they do all that is claimed for them. I cannot say I have any extensive experience of the use of these compounds, but I have tried one quite lately. This is Johnson's Carbon-Remover, which I must say I used with considerable doubt as to the result, since I have unpleasant recollections of using one such com-

pound which did no good at all, but entailed taking down the engine

to get rid of it. I should not like to

say that the Johnson compound ac-

tually removed all the carbon from

pistons and combustion-head, but it

did effect a marked improvement in

the running of the engine.-W. W.

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Those going to the West Country this summer will be glad to note that a 1921 edition of the G.W.R. Official Guide entitled "Holiday Haunts," the publication of which had been suspended since 1916, has now been issued, and is on sale at 6d. at the company's stations, offices, and bookstalls. It includes a list of hotel and other accommodation available. The publication, which contains maps and numerous illustrations, can also be obtained direct from the Superintendent of the Line, Paddington Station, London, W.2, post free for 1s. 3d.

### THE PLAYHOUSES.

"A FAMILY MAN," AT THE COMEDY.

M ODERN as is the problem which Mr. Galsworthy handles in his newest play, "A Family Man," he cannot be said to treat it in its most up-to-date aspect. In countless British households, no doubt, youth is self-assertive to-day, but it is so with the easy-going tolerance of its elders. Mr. Galsworthy takes a case more characteristic of the immediate past than of the present. Here and there, probably

these things, not John's own temperament. So that "A Family Man" proves a lively entertainment, a brilliant satire, rather than a convincing comedy. Mr. McKinnel acts like a hurricane, and obtains from Miss Auriol Lee as the French maid, Misses Sibell Archdale and Agatha Kentish as the daughters, and Miss Mary Barton as the wife, the cleverest and most satisfying of support.

"THE FIRST AND THE LAST," AT THE ALDWYCH,

Yet another Galsworthy drama was staged last week, as part of the matinée programme of the Reandean

management at the Aldwych. It was given in association with the late Harold Chapin's delightful light comedy, "The New Morality," now at last put on for a run. "The at last put on for a run. "The First and the Last," adapted from one of Mr. Galsworthy's "Five Tales," is a tragedy in which two brothers figure, a success and a failure; but the latter, though a scapegrace admittedly guilty of murder, is made to shine at the expense of his respectable and distinguished barrister brother. But Larry the failure, learning that a tramp may be hanged for his crime, prefers suicide with the girl he rescued to safety at the cost of another man's life, and leaves a confession which his brother, soon to be a Judge, deliberately destroys, with the result, of course, that an innocent person will be executed. Now this little drama is intensely poignant, and gives to both Mr. Owen Nares, too long condemned to puerilities, and to that exquisitely natural actress, Miss

Meggie Albanesi, opportunities for sincere and beautiful acting; but, so far as the K.C. is concerned, it does not ring true. Mr. Galsworthy's humanitarian instinct, his sympathy with the under-dog, his desire to show that weakness may have its strength and strength its weakness, have made him load the scales too heavily against his example of respectability. Our Judges, whether on the bench or in the making, are fashioned of sterner stuff and have a nicer sense of honour than his incredible Keith Darrant.

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SPECIAL

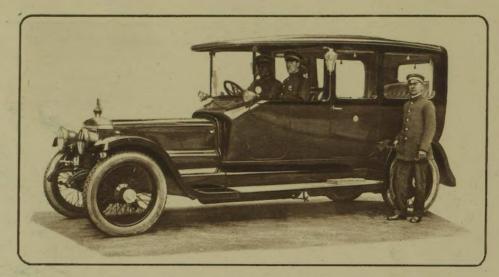
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The Crown Prince of Japan used his Daimler extensively in this country, and it was afterwards shipped to Paris for his Continental tour. It is a "Saltley" type limousine, painted royal blue with black mouldings. Since last autumn six Daimlers have been delivered to the Japanese Imperial Household, including a limousine for the Emperor.

enough, may be found autocratic parents such as

John Builder, but surely in these post-war days any clash between older and younger generations is not quite so harsh and unlovely as Mr. Galsworthy makes it. Not only are Mr. Galsworthy's less agreeable characters presented in too repellent outlines, his incidents appear sometimes purely farcical. John Builder's philandering with his wife's French maid is one of these incidents (would such a wife ever have had such a maid?) and his assault on a policeman and its sequel are others. It is the author who makes John do

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